

NEW YORK HERALD.

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EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—SATANSTOCK.

WALLACE'S THEATRE, Broadway.—MARRIED LIFE.

WINTER GARDEN, Broadway.—NELL GWYNNE.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE, Broadway.—BLUE DEVILS.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—PAYMETER-KISS.

THE FARM—THE COLONIAL LODGE.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—DAMON AND PYTHIAS.

THE FARM—THE COLONIAL LODGE.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS, N. W. Hall, 42 Broadway.

WINTER GARDEN, Broadway.—SATANSTOCK.

WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL, 514 Broadway.—ETHIOPIAN.

IRVING HALL, Irving place.—CHARLOTTE FATTI'S CONCERT.

COOPER'S INSTITUTE.—DR. COLTON'S EXHIBITION OF THE

BROADWAY MENAGERIE, Broadway.—LIVING WILD

AMERICAN THEATRE, No. 44 Broadway.—BALLET.

FARMER'S GARDEN OF WONDERS, 563 Broadway.

ROOLES' OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—ETHIOPIAN

New York, Saturday, February 28, 1863

THE SITUATION.

The particulars of the rebel cavalry raid across the Rappahannock at Kelly's Ford, which we announced yesterday, have been received, and it appears that it was a force of Stuart's famous corps, commanded by himself, which made the attempt, in which they were completely defeated and driven back over the river, barely in time to save themselves, as the waters began to rise at that moment. However, about fifty of General Stuart's men, including two officers, were taken prisoners. It is presumed that it was the determination of General Stuart to make his way to Potomac creek and destroy the railroad bridge over which the supplies of our army are now conveyed. The enemy, after crossing at Kelly's Ford, succeeded, by a strong attack, in breaking our thin line of cavalry outposts at one or two points, capturing a small number of our men. Our cavalry outposts were brought up, the lines immediately re-established and a force sent in pursuit. At last accounts they had not returned.

Bumors were rife in Washington yesterday that General Hunter was about to be relieved from the command of the Department of the South, and General Burnside's name was spoken of in connection with the succession. It was also said that certain parties were preparing charges against General McClellan with a view to a court martial. These reports were extensively talked of in the streets and places of public resort.

The news from Kentucky confirms the intelligence which we published yesterday that the rebel retreating forces near Mount Sterling were severely handled by our troops. Two hundred prisoners were taken, and all the captured wagons were recovered which the rebels had seized in their bold attack upon our trains.

Reports from Lake Providence, via Cairo, state that the canal across the peninsula is almost completed, the work having reached from the lake to within a few rods of the river. The canal is one hundred and fifty feet wide, and is dug down to within one foot of the level of the lake.

It is said that General Van Dorn has crossed the Tennessee river at Florence with 8,000 cavalry to reinforce General Bragg. The expedition from Corinth, under Colonel Corwin, is reported to have captured two hundred rebels, under General Rodley, at Tusculum, on the 23d inst., with a large amount of ammunition and a provision train.

Our news from the South to-day is not very important. The Richmond *Enquirer* of the 24th, which has been received, contains nothing relative to the news from Vicksburg, but it furnishes some additional news of the capture of the Queen of the West, the principal facts concerning which we have published before.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday, the Conference Committee on the bill to provide ways and means for the support of the government made a report, covering all the points at issue between the two houses, except the tax on bank notes. The report was accepted, and a new conference committee on the bank tax appointed. A similar course of action on this measure was taken by the House on Thursday. The Conference Committee on the bill limiting the number of generals made a report. Seventy major generals and two hundred and seventy-five brigadiers are allowed by the report. A motion to take up the Militia bill was rejected—19 yeas, 18 nays. A memorial from the merchants and shipowners of New York city in reference to the sale of prizes in that district, asking for investigation and for the passage of acts to secure a more speedy and less expensive sale and distribution of the proceeds, was referred to the Naval Committee, with instructions to inquire into the propriety of appointing a committee of investigation into the matter. In a discussion on the bill to extend the Washington and Alexandria Railroad, Mr. McDougall said "the person at the head of the War Department was a man. He had promised the President of the United States in his own house that he would denounce the Secretary of War. There ought to be a President of the United States." He was promptly called to order, but reiterated his remark with emphasis. The bill for the collection of abandoned property and the prevention of fraud in insurrectionary districts was taken up. Amendments excluding all captures made by the navy, and ships and munitions of war, were adopted. A motion was made to strike out the section authorizing the Treasury Department to buy cotton, rice, sugar and tobacco, and the bill was then laid aside. During the debate Senator Davis charged General Butler and his brother with having acquired a large amount of plunder at New Orleans. The joint resolution giving the thanks of Congress to General Sherman and his army for gallantry at Fort Fisher was adopted. Several unimportant subjects were disposed of, and after an executive session the Senate adjourned.

In the House of Representatives, the Conference Committee on the subject of taxing bank notes reported they were unable to agree, and recom-

mended that the House recede from the disagreement to the Senate's proposition to levy the tax. The House refused to recede, and asked for another conference committee. In Committee of the Whole the amendments to the Internal Tax bill were perfected, and the bill reported to the House. The Committee on Government Contracts reported a resolution, which was adopted, that the Secretary of the Treasury be requested to decline any further payment to the parties interested on account of chartering the steamer Cataline in April, 1861. Mr. Stevens, from the Committee of Conference on the disagreeing votes on the bill to indemnify the President and others for acts committed under the suspension of the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus, made a report thereon. It authorizes the President, during the present rebellion, and when the public safety requires it, to suspend the writ of habeas corpus in any State or parts of States, and provides for discharges by courts, the parties discharged to take the oath of allegiance. The Republicans endeavored to pass the bill without debate, which was successfully resisted by the opposition, and at two o'clock this morning the House adjourned.

THE LEGISLATURE.

In the State Senate yesterday, some few bills were passed, among which were those amending the Revised Statutes relative to misdemeanors and providing for payment of interest on protested canal drafts. The others were not of general interest. A bill was introduced appropriating \$150,000 to assist in the construction of the Lake Ontario, Auburn and New York Railroad. The bill to punish frauds in the use of trade stamps received a favorable report.

In the Assembly, among the bills passed was that amending the General Banking law in reference to fixing the number of directors. A large number of bills, mostly only local in their interest, received attention in one way or another. Among those given notice of was one in reference to the piers of this city and one to incorporate the Forty-second Street Railroad. Another Broadway Railroad bill was introduced and laid on the table to be printed. A resolution was introduced relative to the confinement in Fort McHenry, at Baltimore, of certain persons claiming to be citizens of this State, and who allege that they are illegally detained by the military authorities. The resolution was laid over till to-day. The charges against Speaker Callcott were noticed, but the full consideration of them was postponed till next week. The concurrent resolutions reorganizing the Court of Appeals were under consideration for a short time, and were then referred to the Judiciary Committee. The memorial of our Chamber of Commerce in reference to the defenses of this harbor was presented and ordered to be printed.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

The news by the steamer Ariel from Aspinwall shows that the Colombian confederation, whose pacification we recorded only a few weeks ago, is once more on the verge of war with the neighboring and independent republic of Ecuador. The two New Granadian chiefs—Mosquera and Canal—having forgotten their old animosities in their recent reconciliation, now seem determined to unite in waging war on the government of Ecuador for alleged slights offered their counsils. In the meantime serious troubles are threatened between the governments of Brazil and Peru, arising out of the claims of the latter to the free navigation of the river Amazon. To end the warlike picture, we may state that Salvador and Guatemala are on the very threshold of a devastating war, in which several of the surrounding republics must eventually be seriously complicated. The forces on both sides are actively preparing for the conflict; and, although the influential resident foreigners are opposed to the war, and are doing everything in their power to prevent it, it is to be feared that their efforts will be of little avail, as these warlike people are determined to cut each other's throats, *coute qui coute*. This is, in brief, the substance of the news from the isthmus of Panama by the arrival of yesterday. As a setoff to these revolutionary movements, we may mention that in one or two of the republics some valuable internal improvements, in the form of railroads, &c., are being introduced.

Late advices from New Orleans state that a considerable number of the nine months volunteers of Gen. Banks' command, whose time is already more than half expired, will re-enlist, provided they are sent to Texas.

About half-past seven o'clock yesterday morning the steam ferryboat Nebraska, of the Williamsburg line, and one of the Jackson street ferryboats came in collision with the Navy Yard, whereby the Nebraska was badly damaged and filled with water. There were a large number of passengers and teams on board; the former were all landed in safety at a pier near the screw dock, and the horses of the latter, after being cut adrift from the teams, were towed ashore, and we believe all were saved. It was very foggy at the time.

The United States Senate for the Thirty-eighth Congress is now full, with the exception of the representatives of the disloyal States, the two seats of Missouri and a Maryland vacancy. The Senators are politically divided as follows:—

Non-Resignees.....26

Conservatives.....19

Vacancies.....3

The weekly receipts at the Office of Internal Revenue in Washington are about one million two hundred thousand dollars.

There are twenty-three hospitals at Murfreesboro, Tennessee, containing in the aggregate 1,221 Union patients and 834 sick and wounded rebel soldiers.

The wills of D. P. Arnold, Henry Trimmingham, J. J. Leacock, C. H. Perkins, Arthur Stewart, Mary Robert, Sarah B. Iverson and Elizabeth Smith have been admitted to probate without contest.

The gold and stock markets were rather unsettled yesterday, owing to the financial measures not being generally understood. Gold closed at about 171½. Stocks were irregular. Erie was rather lower; Pacific 6 per cent higher. Exchange closed at 157½. Money was easy at 6 per cent.

The market was inactive and depressed yesterday for nearly all kinds of breadstuffs, while in provisions, oils, spices, wool and fruit a lively business was reported at buoyant prices. Cotton was down to 80c, a 90c for middling, and extremely dull. Whiskey was heavy at 52½c, 54c. Tallow and tobacco were saleable and firm, as were also hay, hides, groceries, leather, fish, and salt. There was more doing in metals, which were advancing, and less in freights, which were quoted rather lower. There was more activity in the dry goods trade, and more armories in price of all really desirable kinds of goods, both domestic and foreign, particularly in spring styles of domestic cottons and wools. The rise in gold and sterling exchange early in the week stimulated business in foreign dry goods; but the reaction of the past two or three days has had the effect of checking the demand materially. The week's imports of foreign dry goods were very light, the total value having been \$466,345, against \$1,097,131 the same week last year, and \$1,207,202 the same week in 1861. There were a number of interesting and successful auction sales during the week.

GEN. McDOWELL VINDICATED.—That General McDowell has been completely vindicated by the late military court of inquiry in his case is manifest from his appointment as the head of a military court at Cairo, assigned to the delicate and important duty of an investigation into the facts of the outrageous doings charged against the cotton speculators of the Mississippi river. After having been victimized by red tape at Washington and by the blunders of the War Office, like various other officers, we congratulate General McDowell that he, at least, has been able to obtain from a military court a judgment in his favor.

Secretary Seward's Mediation Proposal Advantages to Napoleon.

There are many reasons why the Emperor of the French should gladly accept the proposal made by Mr. Seward in his answer to the letter of the French Minister of Foreign Affairs suggesting a peace conference. In this answer Mr. Seward distinctly asserts that this government will admit to Congress Southern representatives, and that their demands or proposals would meet with due attention. Objections, all more or less pointless, have been made to the feasibility of such a step; but those who make them do not bear in mind that these are troublesome times, calling for extraordinary action, and imperatively setting aside routine or custom. We can see no reasonable objection to the admission to Congress of delegates from the South, and cannot understand why our legislators should not listen to the proposals which these said delegates might make. Those who really love their country, and who remember that, though erring, the people of the South are still Americans, would gladly see them adopting, by permission of our government, the opportunity offered by our clearheaded Secretary of State, who, backed by the President, tells the Southerners—Send your representatives to Congress; let us know what you ask, what you need; and if, consistent with the dignity and power of the government of the United States, we can grant your requests, and thus obtain a peace, we shall do so, and all the world will cry amen.

The shrewd monarch of France will not fail to see at a glance the immense advantages to accrue to him should the American rebellion be ended by his pacific influence. He will appreciate that, were he to lay the matter before the Powers of Europe and ask their aid in convincing the South of the propriety of accepting the chance offered them by Mr. Seward, one and all would gladly act in concert with him, as even England would not doubt forego the benefits arising from her privateering speculations for the purpose of obtaining a fair supply of cotton. Then to Napoleon would accrue all the prestige of having taken the initiative in the matter. He will understand that, whereas, when he asks us to admit the possibility of a separation, he insults the majesty of our government, he in no wise acts in the same manner toward the South by urging that they should return to their allegiance. We are the government—they the rebels. To plead in their favor is to advocate treason; to advise a cessation of their resistance to the constitutional authority of the government is to advocate order and law. Standing upon this platform, the Emperor Napoleon might, with all honor to himself and benefit to France, urge a cessation of hostilities and renew the bonds which existed between his empire and the American people. He can thus more surely end the war in this country than by giving to the South a recognition which would plunge France into a struggle with the North in case that recognition were an effectual one.

We are fully determined to confer—in fact, have conferred—upon President Lincoln ample power to defend our country against all her enemies, and Napoleon will appreciate that it were dangerous for him to rank in that category. He will prefer being prominent as a friend to the Union, and will no doubt gladly seize upon the opportunity Mr. Seward has put in his way. He will urge the South to make peace, and will obtain from her a trial of the proposal made by Mr. Seward. Should she pertinaciously refuse, the blame of all Europe will centre upon her leading personages, and her cause be judged at its true value. Napoleon well knows that in France his present policy as regards this continent is not popular. The Mexican expedition has proved a failure up to the present time, having drawn the government into a fearful outlay of lives and treasure. The people of France would look with disfavor upon any war between the United States and their empire. They deem such an event a misfortune to be carefully averted, and would withdraw their confidence from the Emperor entirely were he to precipitate a conflict between us. He is well aware of this, and also knows that by going to war with us he would give his enemies, the Orleansists, too great a hold upon the sympathies of his subjects, as it is well known in France the House of Orleans are our friends.

Added to these powerful arguments in favor of a peaceful course towards the North must be the knowledge on the part of Napoleon that a speedy reconstruction of the Union would rid him of a great and pressing danger. We refer to the Mexican expedition. It must now be clear to the Emperor that he cannot conquer Mexico save at a cost which would render the enterprise valueless. Were the Union once more at peace, as the natural guardians of this continent we would facilitate Napoleon's retreat from Mexico. We would undoubtedly advance to that republic any sum necessary to pay all reasonable demands which the Emperor might make, and he could thus withdraw from the expedition out of deference to our power, and with no great loss. There are serious considerations when the desperate nature of Napoleon's venture in Mexico is properly viewed, and will surely have their weight upon the decisions of the clear-headed monarch. He will also be aware that a split in our Union is all to the advantage of England, and not of France. Napoleon the Great deemed the United States a counterpoise to England's maritime power, and were we separated that restrictive influence would cease to operate. We are, as a maritime nation, the offset to England's encroachments upon the sea. For Napoleon to act against our power and influence is to further the interests of his hereditary foe; and we cannot believe he is blind to this fact. To add to the reasons already enumerated we may point to the condition of Europe as an incentive to Napoleon to aid in bringing about a speedy peace on this continent. He sees on all sides of him revolution rising in its might, and must understand that his attention and influence will be needed near at home. In fact all the crowns of Europe must dread a continuance of our struggle, as its effects shake their thrones to the centre. Peace, peace, will be the universal cry, and Napoleon, who is ambitious to assume the leadership of public opinion in Europe, will likewise shout peace; and he will seize upon the chance Mr. Seward has thrown in his way to make peace. He will ask the aid and influence of all the Powers of Europe to enforce upon the South their acceptance of an opportunity which may result in a solution of affairs satisfactory to all parties, and which may put an end to the most fearful, most disastrous, most stupendous civil strife the world ever witnessed.

The American Question in the French Legislature—Very Important Facts and Opinions.

The accounts which we publish to-day of certain late proceedings in the French Corps Legislatif on the Mexican question and our Southern rebellion are of more than ordinary interest and importance.

The debate upon the blockade of the Southern coast, which resulted in the withdrawal by M. Armand of his proposition to apply to this blockade "the principles of maritime law solemnly proclaimed in the Treaty of Paris," is very suggestive. But in the little speech of Viscount Artois Lemerle the whole question of the true policy of France towards this country is embraced in a nutshell. The Viscount repudiates the idea that the recognition of a Southern confederacy would put an end to the misery of the working classes of France as if by enchantment as a delusion, and says that "the separation of the Northern and Southern States is contrary to the interests and traditions of France." He says, further, that England, on the other hand, desires this separation, "but she wishes the belligerents to be more weakened by the present contest before it takes place." We have not the slightest doubt that this idea completely covers the objects and designs of England's neutrality. She is helping the rebels meantime in every possible underhanded way to prolong the contest, in order so to exhaust the loyal States that they will be compelled to recognize a Southern confederacy, and in order that both parties may be so weakened by the struggle as to be powerless to defeat her ulterior designs of appropriating to herself some of the broken fragments of a nation which, unless broken to pieces, will inevitably wrest from her the dominion of the seas and the commerce of the world.

Viscount Lemerle has truly defined the policy of England in reference to the United States. A recognition of the nationality of the so-called "Confederate States," as the Viscount forcibly expresses it, is desirable to England, because its ultimate effects would probably be to "destroy the maritime power of the United States, and to remove a rival to England, contrary to the interests of France." He next reminds the French government that when Louis XVI. signed his treaty of alliance with the United States "he laid it down as a principal condition that no separation (of these States) should take place without the consent of France;" that "Napoleon the First expressed himself to the same effect;" and that "it was to remain faithful to that principle that he gave up Louisiana to the United States." And why so? Clearly in order that a great independent nation might be here established on this continent as a permanent balance of power against the ambitious designs of England.

As with a few touches of a master's pencil, Viscount Lemerle portrays the disastrous consequences to both sections, and especially to the South, which would follow a division of the Union, and he bravely and sagaciously says that "a pacification on other bases must, therefore, take place," and that "France should let it be well understood by the South that it will not be acknowledged as a separate State." In these opinions Viscount Lemerle is, we dare say, supported by the predominating public sentiment of France. Nor do we think it at all improbable that these views may be soon proclaimed by the Emperor himself. Mr. Seward's Congressional peace conference affords the necessary initial point from which Louis Napoleon may shape his course as a pacificator to a decisive result in the restoration of the Union.

The interests of France are so clearly identified with the maintenance of the American Union, and the power of France—with the cooperation of Russia, which would be cheerfully given—is so manifestly sufficient to restore peace as suggested by Mr. Seward, that, with this aforesaid significant speech in the French Legislature before us, we may begin to count upon the solution of this contest through a satisfactory form of French intervention.

IRON-CLAD OCEAN STEAMERS.—Our readers will see by Mr. Stevens' letter, which we published yesterday, that he offers to finish his ship at his own expense, and if she is not a complete success the government is not required to take her. This offer, it appears to us, should not be refused by the government, as a vessel having such qualities as described by him would at this time be invaluable. Her great speed would enable her to overtake the fast steamers of the rebels and destroy them. This consideration alone would warrant the government in the immediate acceptance of Mr. Stevens' offer; but, in addition to this, it is believed that she would protect the harbor of New York from the attack of European iron-clads and overcome them. Mr. Stevens claims that there are new principles involved in the construction of his ship which, if they succeed, will give us command of the ocean. We can see no good reason why the government should not let Mr. S. spend his money in trying this great experiment. If it fails it will not cost the people a cent, and if Mr. Stevens is correct in his theories it will not only give the country a valuable ship at a reasonable cost, but will introduce principles that will enable us to build a navy that can be kept at sea and be superior to that of any other nation.

GREELY'S LAST GREAT NEWS.—A NEGRO RAID TO SETTLE THE REBELLION.—Greely has the wonderful news from South Carolina that an invasion of five thousand armed negroes is about to be made into "one of the most densely populated districts" of General Hunter's department, and that this movement will be followed by an overwhelming negro uprising which will soon reach "the heart of the rebellion." The blacks of the interior are advised of this projected incursion of their black deliverers from the coast, and are ready to join them and carry the war into Africa. We cannot, however, share in the enthusiasm of Greely upon this subject. It was this sort of stupid fanaticism which led John Brown to his Harper's Ferry enterprise. While Greely is looking to this negro raid in South Carolina or Georgia for the suppression of the rebellion, we are waiting for some news that General Hunter has commenced operations against Charleston or Savannah. We apprehend, too, that in sending these five thousand negroes into the interior he will send them to the executioner or the auction block. In either event we may expect to hear Greely clamorous again for peace by the last of May.

SOMETHING FOR THE HORSE MANAGER.—The conjecture, from the West, that the rebels, without a fight, will probably evacuate Vicksburg for fear of subsistence.

THE BURLIN'S RAID IN BROOKLYN.—Our sister city over the East river has been the scene of late of almost nightly burglaries, involving property to the amount of several thousand dollars, carried away by organized gangs of housebreakers. The citizens of Brooklyn are indebted to the "poor wine and pound foolish" economy of their chief magistrate for the fact that no man's house, family or property is safe; that no one can walk through the streets at a late hour of the night and calculate upon reaching his home with unbroken limbs. With the nominal intention of saving a few thousand dollars to the city by economizing the Corporation gas bills, the city of Brooklyn is left in worse than Tartarean darkness for more than half the night, except the moon mercifully comes to the rescue. And this is true not alone of the unfrequented streets, but of the most public highways, such as Fulton, Court, Atlantic and Columbia streets, and all the leading avenues. One might as well walk blindfold from any of the forries, and endeavor to find his home by instinct, as to grope his way through these dismal thoroughfares; and if any obstruction comes in the way, for instance, if he should happen to stumble against a house when he fancies the road is clear before him, or come into violent collision with a tree or an ashbor, or tumble into some pitfall or area—well and good; the economical theories of Mayor Kalbfleisch find a practical, but for the unhappy citizen a most unpleasant, realization. It is no wonder, under such circumstances, that burglars and highwaymen can ply their vocation most successfully between the hours of one o'clock and daylight, and that half a dozen houses should be robbed in the same street in one night. As for the police, they might as well remain in the station houses, for all the good they can possibly render in streets where one cannot see the ground he walks upon. All the houses in any precinct might be robbed and the police be none the wiser.

There is not another city in the civilized world, with a population of three hundred thousand, in such a disgraceful and dangerous condition at night as the city of Brooklyn, and the only wonder is that street murders are not more frequent. Certainly it is not want of encouragement to burglars and assassins which this municipal policy affords them that prevents the increase of crime. In short, neither life nor limb nor property is safe in Brooklyn after the lamps are extinguished, and it is a matter of surprise that those who own property there and are interested in its progress do not insist that more liberal regulations for lighting the city shall be made. As now managed, it has come to such a point that hardly any family ventures to retire to rest without leaving two or three gaslights burning in the house; so that, if the public gas bills are reduced by extinguishing the street lamps, the bills of individuals are increased; and there is very little doubt that the gas company is in the end the gainer and the citizens the losers by Mayor Kalbfleisch's economy.

ARRANGED FOR THE FAMILIES OF DECEASED SOLDIERS.—One of the most crying injustices connected with the mismanagement of the public finances has been the postponement of the payment of the arrears due the families of the brave men who have sacrificed their lives in the service of the country. In many instances the delay has extended from twelve to eighteen months. We are glad to see that the State Legislature has taken up the subject, and that a bill is to be reported by the Judiciary Committee of the Senate providing for the payment of the volunteers from this State to whom the general government owes more than a month's pay, the money advanced by the State to be refunded by the former. A concurrent resolution has been introduced by Mr. Pruyn instructing our representatives in Congress to induce the general government to pay, without further delay, the money due the families of deceased New York soldiers who have served in the armies of the United States. It ought not to be necessary to press this matter on the attention of the government. The sacred character of these claims should have insured all the expedition possible in their adjustment and liquidation.

THE FORT GANSEVOORT SUIT.—We trust that, whatever may be the result of the proceedings now pending in the Supreme Court in this matter, the Comptroller will maintain the position that he has taken in regard to it. The object of the suit is to compel the Corporation to purchase the property for the sum of \$600,000, while it is the opinion of many that it belongs to the city, and that it will be only buying over again that which is legally its own. There should be no suspension of the proceedings until the case is taken before and decided by the Court of Appeals. The Comptroller owes it to the reputation that he has already earned as a zealous and conscientious public servant not to pay over the money until this is done.

Musical.

GERMAN OPERA. Manager Anschutz's second season has closed, and next week he goes to Philadelphia, where he has already been so successful this winter. We wish to praise in the highest manner the management of Mr. Anschutz. He has produced here a great many novelties in the opera line, all most judiciously chosen and put on the stage in the most admirable manner. His artistic choices and orchestras were unexceptionable, and were certainly worthy of the patronage bestowed upon them by a large and discriminating audience. The opera performed were given in full, with artists capable of doing justice to the chief *dramas* they were representing, and in their turn were supported by an orchestra and choruses such as any grand opera might desire to obtain. To the talent and artistic taste of the management was this excellence due, and we congratulate it and the public alike upon the successes of the season which has just closed.

In Brooklyn the German Opera troupe created a furor, filling the Academy of Music each night they sang, "Fidelio," "Marta," "The Magic Flute," "Der Freischütz," were given in Brooklyn with immense success. Manager Anschutz has certainly proved beyond a doubt that a taste for music exists in that city, a fact which the management of the Italian Opera obtained no satisfactory evidence of. The sparkling works sung by the German artists were irresistible attractions, placed, as they were, upon the stage with all the necessary accessories, and acted and sung conformably to the spirit of the composition. We look upon the German Opera as a settled entertainment now in New York, and shall expect to see it attended with great success next season. The enterprise is one worthy of public patronage, and is sure to attract.

IRVING HALL.

A grand concert will take place this evening at Irving Hall, upon which occasion Miss Carlotta Patti will appear, assisted by several well known and distinguished artists.

THEATRE FRANCAISE.—MATTINE FRANCAISE. A series of matinees are to be given at this establishment, beginning to-day. We hear that the ladies have taken the matter in hand, and that they intend making these matinees a place of fashionable reunion. The management has just inaugurated new scenery, and has rendered the Theatre Francaise the elegant place of resort it should be to prove continuously attractive. There will be four matinees each succeeding Saturday, commencing to-day.

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

Action of the Senate on the Finance Bill.

The House Still Refuses to Agree to the Tax on Bank Notes.

General Butler Charged with Plundering at New Orleans.

ARMY PROMOTIONS.

Reported Supersedeure of General Hunter.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27, 1863.

THE TAX ON BANK NOTES AND THE FINANCE BILL.—A new Committee of Conference was appointed to-day upon the bank tax provision, which was the remaining subject of disagreement between the two houses on the Finance bill. They have failed to agree, and both houses adhere to their original position. This presents a new and difficult complication of the finance matter; unless some agreement shall be had, either with or without a committee of conference, upon this subject, the whole bill must fail.

It is said to-day that the Secretary of the Treasury recognizes the provisions of the bill, as approved thus far, as authorizing the four hundred million interest-bearing notes to be made legal tenders. It is evident that there is to be much difficulty in the settlement of this financial question, and it has begun to be believed to-night that an extra session will be made necessary on account of the disagreement between the two houses upon this subject.

COUNTRY POSTAL CURRENT.

The Secretary of the Treasury has ordered that no more twenty-five and fifty-cent postage notes shall be issued. The reason of this determination is said to be that extensive frauds have been detected against the government on these denominations of the postage issue.

THE PAPER DUTY.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitted to the Senate to-day, says that no printing paper was included in the recent statement of imports of paper from the Collectors of New York and Boston, and that none whatever has been imported under the present tariff.

NO KIBBLERS IN THE VALLEY OF VIRGINIA.

From careful inquiry in military quarters there appears to be no possible grounds on which to verify the newspaper rumors of apprehended raids by General Jackson or others across the Shenandoah or the valley of Virginia. On the contrary our constant reconnaissances can detect nothing like such a movement.

NOMINATIONS FOR MAJOR AND BRIGADIER GENERALS.

Yesterday the President sent to the Senate the nominations of major and brigadier generals below, most of which were in the batch of names returned to the President for reduction in number. Generals Sumner and Hooker to date from the battle of Williamsburg, May 9, 1862:—

TO BE MAJOR GENERALS.

Major Gen. Edwin V. Sumner, United States Volunteers.

Major Gen. Samuel P. Henshaw, United States Volunteers.

Major Gen. William S. Rosecrans, United States Army, March 21, 1862.

Major Gen. Joseph Hooker, United States Army, May 9, 1862.

Major Gen. Darius N. Couch, United States Volunteers, July 4, 1862.

Major Gen. John Sedgwick, United States Volunteers, July 4, 1862.

Major Gen. John G. Foster, United States Volunteers, July 18, 1862.

Major Gen. Christopher C. Augur, United States Volunteers, August 9, 1862.

Major Gen. Robert C. Schenck, United States Volunteers, August 29, 1862.

Major Gen. Stephen A. Hurlbut, United States Volunteers, September 17, 1862.

Major Gen. James B. McPherson, United States Volunteers, October 8, 1862.

Major Gen. George G. Meade, United States Volunteers, November 29, 1862.

Major Gen. James S. Negley, United States Volunteers, November 29, 1862.

Major Gen. John M. Schofield, United States Volunteers, November 29, 1862.

Major Gen. John M. Palmer, United States Volunteers, November 29, 1862.

Major Gen. Philip H. Sheridan, United States Volunteers, December 31, 1862.

Major Gen. George Stoneman, United States Volunteers, December 31, 1862.

TO BE BRIGADIER GENERALS.

Col. Orlando B. Wilcox, of First Michigan Volunteers, July 21, 1861.

Col. Michael O'Rourke, of Sixty-ninth New York Volunteers, July 21, 1861.

Major George W. Cullum, of Corps of Engineers, November 1, 1861.

George F. Shibley, of Maine, July 15, 1862.

Col. Frank P. Blair, of First Missouri artillery, August 1, 1862.

Col. John R. Keady, of First Maryland Volunteers, August 22, 1862.

First Lieut. Godfrey Whitelock, of Corps of Engineers, August 29, 1862.

Col. George Cook, Thirty-sixth Ohio Volunteers, Capt. Fourth United States Infantry, September 7, 1862.

Capt. Charles C. Gilbert, First Infantry